

COLLEGE CORE ENGLISH

VOCABULARY WORKBOOK

大学核心英语

词汇练习册

第一册

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College Core English

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上海交通大学科技外语系

《大学核心英语》词汇练习册 (内部试用本)

第一册

上海交通大学科技外语系

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前 言

《大学核心英语》是根据国家教育委员会印发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》编写的系列教材。《词汇练习册》是整套教材的一部分。在语言教学中,词汇教学是一个相当重要的部分,外语教学尤其如此,因为“没有词汇就不能传达任何东西”。

《词汇练习册》(第一册)紧扣新大纲中对词汇的要求,在第一级内,掌握 500 个左右的单词(其中 350 个左右为复用式掌握),特别注意结合中国学生的特点,引导学生注意如何有效地学习词汇,通过多种形式的大量练习,使学生逐步掌握、巩固并适当扩大积极词汇。有的练习紧密地结合阅读材料的内容,有的则把新单词重新组合在新的上下文中,通过反复练习来帮助学生记忆,并培养学生的复用能力。练习中所用单词基本上控制在已学过的和刚学的词汇范围内。句子大都选自英美各类原著,语言规范,难度适当,力求生动有趣,在保证句子的实用性和典型性的同时,尽量配合读写教材,又使读者能多少了解一些各国的风土人情。

本书共有十五个单元,每五个单元之后安排一个阶段复习。主要的练习形式及其要求如下:

一、选配词义——要求学生掌握词的确切含义,在一词多义的情况下,则选用适合本课内容的词义。

二、构词——要求学生学点构词法,以便更好地理解 and 记忆词汇、适当扩大词汇量。

三、搭配关系——要求学生在掌握词义的基础上,熟悉积极词汇的一些常用搭配关系。

四、词的集合——要求学生把词义有关的词归类，以利联想和归类。

五、同义词、反义词——要求学生写出意义相近或相反的词，促进联想和记忆。

六、一词多义——引导学生注意英语中同一单词的若干不同的意义，加强复用能力。

七、词类转换——要求学生注意英语中有的单词可属不同词类，而且意义也有所不同。

八、选用同根词——要求学生选用同根的派生词，从而扩大词汇量並加深对词的理解。

九、选词填充——要求学生用阅读材料中的积极词汇给句子选填合适的词，加强复用新单词的能力。

十、选近义词——要求学生能辨别中国学生容易混淆的近义词。

十一、多项选择——要求学生从四个选择项中给句子选择一项合适的词或词组。

十二、综合填充——要求学生从四个选择项中给短文选择合适的词，其他三个干扰项从音、形、义等方面予以干扰，从而提高学生辨别和使用词汇的能力。

阶段复习综合前面所学词汇重新组合，是带测试性的练习，旨在让学生逐步适应当前国内外进行的测试方式。

本书可供学生自学用，每单元约用 40 分钟左右。也可由教师结合所教班级具体情况，有选择地布置所需练习，然后在课内略加指点或分析。书后附有全部参考答案。

《大学核心英语》系列教材由上海交通大学科技外语系杨惠中和张彦斌主编。《词汇练习册》(第一册)由陈碚利编写。上海机械专科学校葛亮宏对初稿进行了修改。英国专家

Geoffrey Thompson 提了宝贵意见，並由新西兰专家 May Needham 审阅。

在编写过程中，编者得到上海交通大学科技外语系许多同志的热情支持，尤其是冯玉柱、谢善禄、巴源和沈丽新等同志在出版、发行、复印和打字方面给予很大的帮助，在此表示衷心感谢。

为教材编写结合中国学生特点的练习册，还是一种新的尝试，是否能达到预期效果，有待在实践中检验。编者恳切希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

一九八六年九月

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Unit 1

I. Find the definition in the second column which matches the word in the first column.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. create | a. a degree or depth of colour |
| 2. destroy | b. take (a person or animal) prisoner |
| 3. scatter | c. a typical part or quality |
| 4. capture | d. make (sth. new or original) |
| 5. shade | e. break to pieces, make useless |
| 6. feature | f. go about in different directions |
| 7. mixture | g. liked by great numbers of people |
| 8. adventure | h. a highly skilled scientific or industrial worker |
| 9. popular | i. a combination (of things or persons of different types or qualities) |
| 10. technician | j. strange, exciting, and often dangerous experience; danger or excitement |

II! Underline the words which do not belong with the others.

a	b	c	d
1. cow	ox	cattle	bull
2. pig	beef	cock	sheep
3. farm	house	shelter	building
4. gunman	ranch	cowboy	technician
5. fishing	farming	wandering	ranching
6. creation	invention	discovery	imagination
7. rancher	wanderer	slaughter	adventurer
8. dream	spread	think	imagine

III. A compound adjective is often used instead of a phrase.

Form compound adjectives with the information given in the first column!

Model: people with yellow skin — yellow-skinned people

1. a negro with curly hair —
2. a boy with broad lips —
3. a girl with blue eyes —
4. a man with a wide nose
5. a woman with high cheekbones —
6. a nurse with straight hair —
7. a cowboy with long legs —
8. a cowgirl with a round face —

IV! Can you recall the words that are related to ranch life?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. r _____ r | 6. g _____ n |
| 2. c _____ y | 7. c _____ l |
| 3. j _____ s | 8. r _____ p |

4. c _____ e 9. b _____ f

5. m _____ t 10. h _____ d

V. Form adjectives as in the model.

Model A origin — original

1. nation —

4. nature —

2. centre —

5. culture —

3. region —

6. industry —

Model B danger — dangerous

7. fame —

9. glory —

8. adventure —

10. vary —

Model C skill — skillful

11. use —

15. care —

12. help —

16. power —

13. hope —

17. fruit —

14. harm —

18. success —

Model D curl — curly

19. rain —

21. dirt —

20. cloud —

22. dust —

VI. Supply a word that is the opposite of the italicized one.

1. people *create* new towns and cities but wars _____ them.

2. Cowboys' work is hard and *unromantic* though it is thought to be _____.

3. Most ranchers don't like *hilly* country and that is why ranches are located in _____ open country where there is plenty of grass for the

cattle to feed on.

4. In winter the cowboys could only get *dried* grass, whereas in other seasons they could find _____ grass.
5. Most negroes have *curly* hair while most Japanese have _____ hair.
6. He thinks _____ songs have taken the place of folk songs, which are quite *unpopular* now.
7. By *primitive* men, we usually mean men who are not _____.
8. The road near our school is *narrow*, but the main street of the village is _____.

VII: Choose the correct word form to fit into each sentence. Make appropriate changes where necessary.

1. create, creator, creation
 - a. Sometimes nature can _____ dangers.
 - b. The designer's latest _____ is a backless evening dress.
 - c. According to the Bible, the _____ is another name for God.
2. destroy, destruction, destructive
 - a. The _____ by the earthquake was serious.
 - b. It was the most _____ storm in 20 years.
 - c. This completely _____ his creative ability.
3. imagine, imagination, imaginary
 - a. He is a writer of rich _____.
 - b. We cannot _____ life without water.

All the characters in the film are _____.

4. mix, mixed, mixture

a. Air is a _____ of gases.

b. A _____ school has both boys and girls in it.

c. It is almost impossible to _____ oil with water.

5. vary, various, variety

a. In a modern house you will see _____ appliances.

b. The teachers in our university have a _____ of backgrounds.

c. Temperature _____ greatly during the day in Tibet.

VIII. Study the following sentences, paying attention to the shades of meaning of the italicized words.

1. Bad news *spreads* quickly!

2. We *spread* a cloth on the table.

3. people used to believe that the earth was *flat*.

4. Life will never be *flat* to a cowboy.

5. They had a *flat* tire on their way home.

6. Social *customs* vary in different countries.

7. It took us only four minutes to get through the Customs.

8. The Browns sat in the *shade* of a tree.

9. The color of her dress was a very dark *shade* of green.

10. It is very important for us to study words with

many *shades* of meaning.

11. Indians were the *original* inhabitants of North America.
12. He never does anything *original*; he always copies other people.
13. His mother had nice *features*.
14. The main *features* of Southern California are the climate and the scenery!
15. They show both *features* and scientific educational films.

IX. Study the italicized words, paying attention to the parts of speech, and give their meanings.

1. The child *dreams* of becoming a cowboy
2. His *dream* of visiting China has come true.
3. We had to take *shelter* from the storm.
4. When it began to rain, we *sheltered* under a tree.
5. Mary likes to be the *centre* of attention.
6. The main action of the story *centred* around Uncle Tom.
7. Mr Brown is in the book *trade*.
8. The U.S.A *trades* with many Western and Eastern countries.
9. The best place for an airfield is a perfectly *flat* field.
10. Joan and Harry decided to rent a *flat* nearby.
11. The rancher does not like shelters of this *type*.
12. Could you get this letter *typed* right now?

- X. Study the following pairs of words and fill in the blanks. Use each word once only and make proper changes where necessary.

create	welcome	spread	vary	custom
invent	popular	scatter	change	habit

1. An artist should _____ beautiful things.
 2. Do you know who _____ the tape recorder?
 3. All suggestions will be _____.
 4. Films about cowboys are very _____ in America and all over the world.
 5. The fire _____ from the ranch to the slaughterhouse nearby.
 6. When the gunmen appeared, the cattle thieves _____ in all directions.
 7. The wind _____ from south to west.
 8. The price of beef _____ according to the season.
 9. Social _____ vary greatly from country to country.
 10. People working on the ranch need to form the _____ of getting up early.
- XI. Choose the best word from the list given below for each blank. Use each word once only and make proper changes where necessary.

vary	capture	popular	primitive	imagination
locate	scatter	typical	adventurous	protection

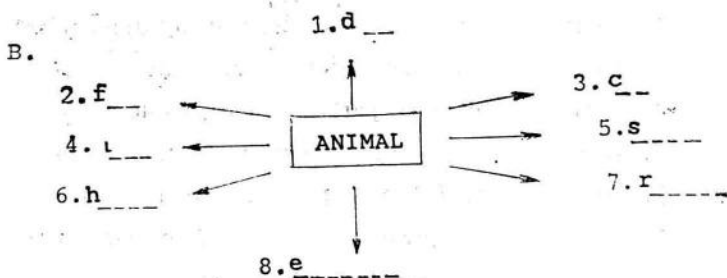
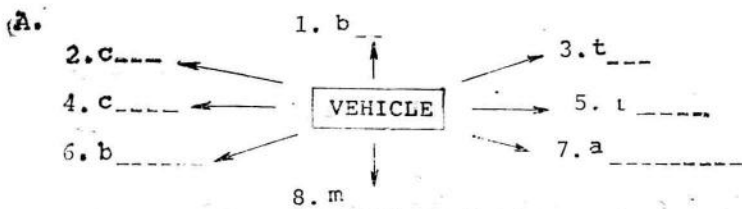
1. Coffee is _____ with young people.
2. Inventors need some _____.
3. Her father was a(n) _____ man, unafraid of danger.
4. His ranch _____ in the north of California.
5. Everyone has the right to the _____ of his life.
6. It is _____ of cowboys to wear blue jeans and wide-brimmed hats.
8. They _____ about 2000 prisoners and 300 guns last month.
8. The prices of vegetables _____ with the season.
9. _____ men usually got their food by hunting.
10. The cowboy kept rounding up the cattle and prevented them from _____.

Unit 2

I. Find the definition in the second column which matches the word in the first column:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. chase | a. act or speak for |
| 2. limit | b. draw towards, usu. by unseen force |
| 3. major | c. sound over a large area |
| 4. attract | d. take part in a race, contest, etc. |
| 5. vehicle | e. a line or point that cannot be passed |
| 6. involve | f. follow rapidly in order to catch |
| 7. compete | g. greater or more important when compared with others |
| 8. represent | h. a person who takes part in an activity or event |
| 9. widespread | i. have as a part or result, cause (sb. or sth.) to be mixed up (in trouble etc.) |
| 10. participant | j. something in or on which people or goods can be carried from one place to another |

II. Try to find as many vehicles and animals as possible!



III. Are you a lover of sports? Do you know these expressions? Give their meanings with the help of a dictionary.

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1. boxing | 11. high jump |
| 2. skiing | 12. broad jump |
| 3. rowing | 13. 100-metre dash |
| 4. diving | 14. 3000-metre race |
| 5. skating | 15. relay race |
| 6. fishing | 16. marathon race |
| 7. cycling | 17. water-skiing |
| 8. fencing | 18. surf-riding |